

CHAPTER 14

RESPIRATION IN PLANTS

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- The ultimate electron acceptor of respiration in an aerobic organisms is:
 - Cytochrome
 - Oxygen
 - Hydrogen
 - Glucose
- Phosphorylation of glucose during glycolysis is catalysed by
 - Phosphoglucomutase
 - Phosphoglucoisomerase
 - Hexokinase
 - Phosphorylase
- Pyruvic acid, the key product of glycolysis can have many metabolic fates. Under aerobic condition it forms
 - Lactic acid
 - $\text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$
 - Acetyl CoA + CO_2
 - Ethanol + CO_2
- Electron Transport System (ETS) is located in mitochondrial
 - Outer membrane
 - Inter membrane space
 - Inner membrane
 - Matrix
- Which of the following exhibits the highest rate of respiration?
 - Growing shoot apex
 - Germinating seed
 - Root tip
 - Leaf bud

6. Mitochondria are called powerhouses of the cell. Which of the following observations support this statement?
- Mitochondria synthesise ATP
 - Mitochondria have a double membrane
 - The enzymes of the Krebs cycle are found in mitochondria.
 - Mitochondria are found in almost all plants and animal cells.
7. The end product of oxidative phosphorylation is
- NADH
 - Oxygen
 - ADP
 - ATP+H₂O
8. Match the following and choose the correct option from those given below.

Column I

- Molecular oxygen
- Electron acceptor
- Pyruvate dehydrogenase
- Decarboxylation

Column II

- α - Ketoglutaric acid
- hydrogen acceptor
- cytochrome C
- acetyl Co A

Options

- A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i
- A-iii, B-iv, C-ii, D-i
- A-ii, B-i, C-iii, D-iv
- A-iv, B-iii, C-i, D-ii

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. Energy is released during the oxidation of compounds in respiration. How is this energy stored and released as and when it is needed?
2. Explain the term “Energy Currency”. Which substance acts as energy currency in plants and animals?
3. Different substrates get oxidized during respiration. How does Respiratory Quotient (RQ) indicate which type of substrate, i.e., carbohydrate, fat or protein is getting oxidized?

$$R.Q. = \frac{A}{B}$$

What do A and B stand for?

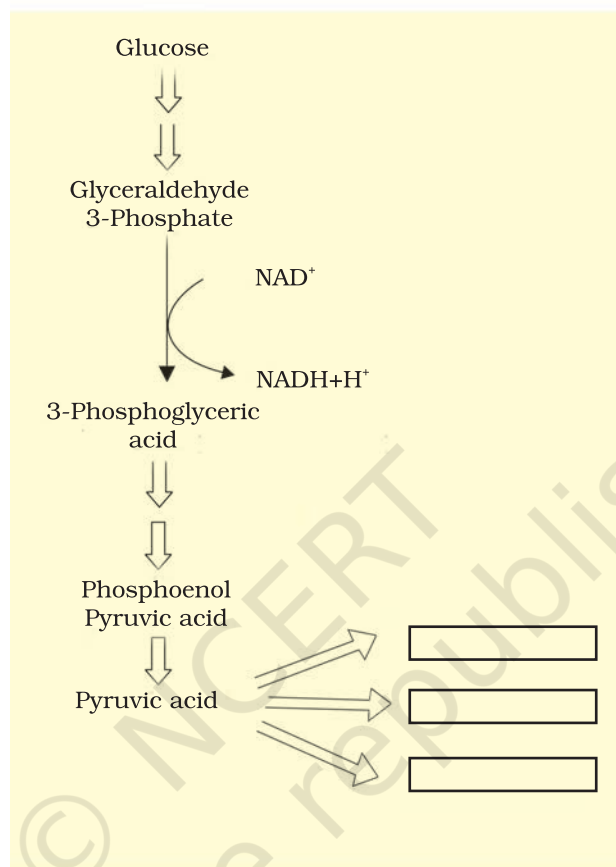
What type of substrates have R.Q. of 1, < 1 or > 1?

4. F_1 particles participate in the synthesis of _____.
5. When does anaerobic respiration occur in man and yeast?
6. Which of the following will release more energy on oxidation? Arrange them in ascending order.
 - a. 1 gm of fat
 - b. 1 gm of protein
 - c. 1 gm of glucose
 - d. 0.5 g of protein + 0.5g glucose
7. The product of glycolysis (under hypoxia) in skeletal muscle and anaerobic fermentation in yeast are respectively _____ and _____.

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. If a person is feeling dizzy, glucose or fruit juice is given immediately but not a cheese sandwich Explain.
2. What is meant by the statement “aerobic respiration is more efficient.”?

3. Pyruvic acid is the end product of glycolysis. What are the three metabolic products of pyruvic acid produced under aerobic and anaerobic conditions? Write their name in the space provided in the diagram.

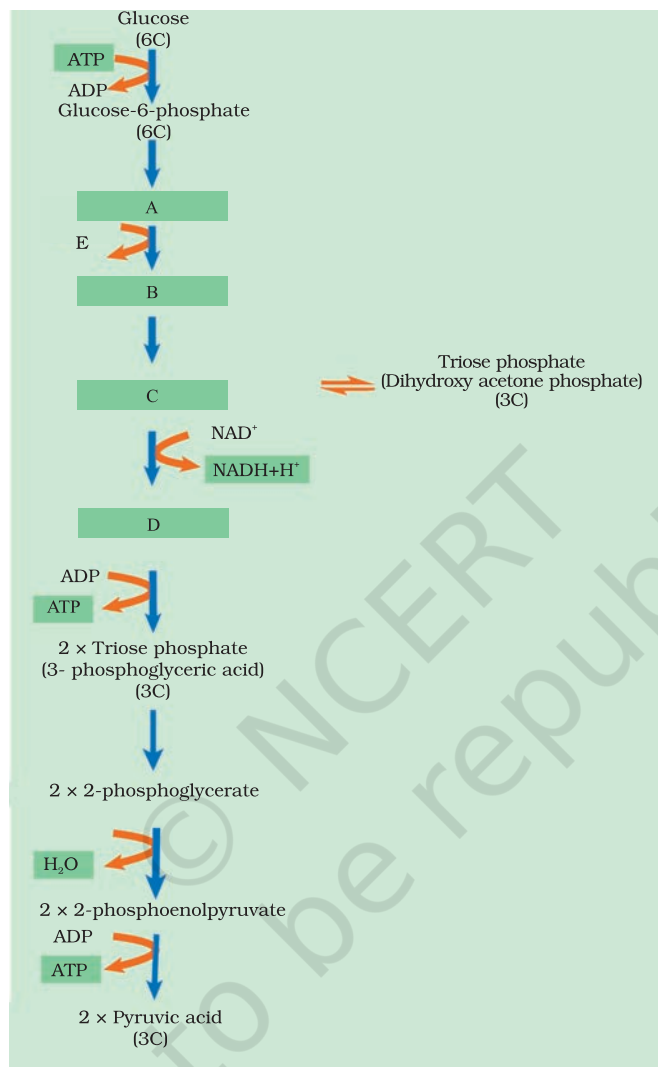


4. The energy yield in terms of ATP is higher in aerobic respiration than anaerobic respiration. Why anaerobic respiration occurs even in organisms that live in aerobic condition like human beings and angiosperms?
5. Oxygen is an essential requirement for aerobic respiration but it enters the respiratory process at the end? Discuss.
6. Respiration is an energy releasing and enzymatically controlled catabolic process which involves a step-wise oxidative breakdown of organic substances inside living cells.

In this statement about respiration explain the meaning of 1) Step-wise oxidative breakdown, and 2) Organic substances (used as substrates).

7. Comment on the statement – Respiration is an energy producing process but ATP is being used in some steps of the process.

8. The figure given below shows the steps in glycolysis. Fill in the missing steps A, B, C, D and also indicate whether ATP is being used up or released at step E?

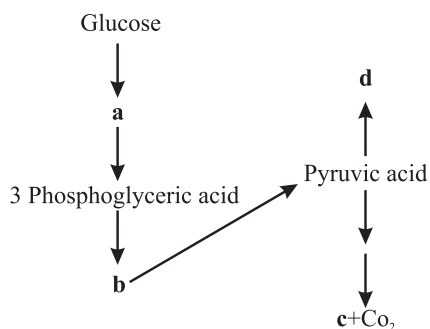


9. Why is respiratory pathway referred to as an amphibolic pathway? Explain.
10. We commonly call ATP as the energy currency of the cell. Can you think of some other energy carriers present in a cell? Name any two.
11. ATP produced during glycolysis is a result of substrate level phosphorylation. Explain.
12. Do you know any step in the TCA cycle where there is substrate level phosphorylation. Which one?

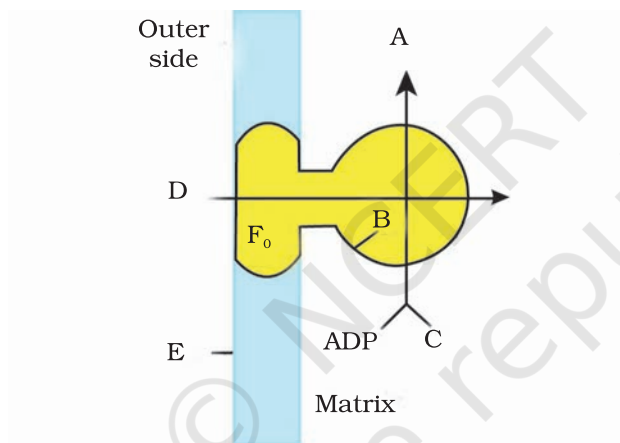
15. A process is occurring throughout the day, in 'X' organism. Cells are participating in this process. During this process ATP, CO₂ and water are evolved. It is not a light dependent process.
 - a. Name the process.
 - b. Is it a catabolic or an anabolic process?
 - c. What could be the raw material of this process?
14. When a substrate is being metabolized, why does not all the energy that released in one step. It is released in multiple steps. What is the advantage of step-wise release?
15. Respiration requires O₂. How did the first cells on the earth manage to survive in an atmosphere that lacked O₂?
16. It is known that red muscle fibres in animals can work for longer periods of time continuously. How is this possible?
17. The energy yield in terms of ATP is higher in aerobic respiration than during anaerobic respiration. Explain.
18. RuBP carboxylase, PEP carboxylase, Pyruvate dehydrogenase, ATPase, cytochrome oxidase, Hexokinase, Lactate dehydrogenase.
Select/choose enzymes from the list above which are involved in
 - a. Photosynthesis
 - b. Respiration
 - c. Both in photosynthesis and respiration
19. How does a tree trunk exchange gases with the environment although it lacks stomata?
20. Write any two energy yielding reactions of glycolysis.
21. Name the site (s) of pyruvate synthesis. Also, write the chemical reaction wherein pyruvic acid dehydrogenase acts as a catalyst.
22. Mention the important series of events of aerobic respiration that occur in the matrix of the mitochondrion and in the inner membrane of the mitochondrion.
23. Respiratory pathway is believed to be a catabolic pathway. However, nature of TCA cycle is amphibolic. Explain.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. In the following flow chart, replace the symbols a,b,c and d with appropriate terms. Briefly explain the process and give any two application of it.



2. Given below is a diagram showing ATP synthesis during aerobic respiration, replace the symbols A, B, C, D and E by appropriate terms given in the box.



F1, Particle, Pi, 2H⁺, Inner mitochondrial membrane, ATP, F₀ particle, ADP

3. Oxygen is critical for aerobic respiration. Explain its role with respect to ETS.
4. Enumerate the assumptions that we undertake in making the respiratory balance sheet. Are these assumptions valid for a living system? Compare fermentation and aerobic respiration in this context.
5. Give an account of Glycolysis. Where does it occur? What is the end product? Trace the fate of these products in both aerobic and anaerobic respiration.